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GOOD USES FOR STRAW.

HOW THIS MATERIAL MAY BE BEST DISPOSED OF.

Experience in Subsolling-How to Prevent Potato Scab-The Feed Cost of Milk -Gizzard Worms in Fowls-General Notes of Interest.

John M. Stahl in Country Centleman: Straw is abundantly produced on Amerifound for every pound of it. The prevailing method of feeding straw is to turn the animals to the stacks, and then as

pounds, the muscle-formers, that an animal could hardly subsist on it alone. They could not direct enough to supply the muscular waste. The plain remedy is to feed the straw in connection with feeds rich in the muscle-formers-early cut clov-er hay, cottonseed meal and oil meal, mait The highest percentage of potential feed-ing value is got by cutting and moistening ing value is got by cutting and moistening the straw and mixing it with the grain, ground coarse. But the labor of cutting and of strinding may amount to more than the saving of feeding value. The waste caused by the animals trampling the straw under foot is best avoided by feeding the

a character that the head of the animal will be below its body as it takes a mouthful of feed, and will be over the manger or enclosure as it masticates.

The X rack, or any rack that makes it necessary for the animal to reach up for its feed, is wasteful. Very good mangers may be made of poles, notohed to make the cracks small and to prevent the poles from rolling; and the top ones should be spiked or pinned down. These can be especially recommended for outdoor or shed feeding. They may be built four feet wide and as They may be built four feet wide and a long as desired. The animals can feel from both sides. A pole should be spiked along the middle; it will not interfere with the feeding of the cattle, and will prevent bunches of feed being pulled outside the manger. It is advisable to locate these feeding pens, or mangers, on high, level ground, that it may not become muddy about them, and that the manure may not be carried away by rain before it can be conveyed to the compost heap. The potential feeding value of oats straw equals that of the result of its weight of average. that of 65 per cent of its weight of average of meadow hay; if wheat straw, about 55 per cent of its weight of average meadow her cent of its weight of average meanow hay; and it is not difficult to make actually as high a percentage of the potential feed-ing value of straw as is obtained of that value of hay by our best feeders. After its value for feed comes the use of

After its value for icel comes the use of straw for shelters. For this purpose it is splendidly adapted, being among the poorest conductors of heat. We say that "it is warm," because it does not rapidly carry away our animal heat. The sides of a well constructed straw shelter will last for from five to cight years, if the animals are not allowed to each or horn them dow. The It. About each stake will be a depression in which rain and snow will be collected; and as the stake will carry down with it the adjacent straw, making it slope toward the straw, water will readily follow the stake into the interior of the top. Nor should heavy timbers be laid on the top, as these will make depressions in which the water will accumulate and from which it will be led into the top. The best plan is to use rather light sticks, but enough to suspend a pair over the top every two feet. They should be tied together by a string about eighteen inches long. Binder twine answers this purpose well. These "keepera" will tend to keep the top shurp, and About each stake will be a depression

firmed. This will retard the rotting of the straw and keep the shelter dry. When the sides are built on a foundation of rails or poles it is very difficult to prevent the en-trance of cold air into the shelter along its thoor, where it will do the most hurt. Of course, it is necessary to ventilate a straw shelter as it is to ventilate any other of course, it is necessary to ventilate a straw shelter as it is to ventilate any other shelter. A very good, easy and inexpensive means is to nail boards together to form boxes about a foot square, and reaching from near the floor to the roof of the enclosure. These boxes open into the enclosure below and into the outside air above. Straw needed for feed or for material for shelters may well be used liberally for bedding. For this purpose, also, it is well adapted. It is a good absorbent (all the better an absorbent when cut), and by using it liberally one may prevent the rapid waste of the liquid excrement. This excrement aions is inclined to decompose too rapidly. There is a putrefaction destructive of a considerable part of the fertilizing value of the excrement if not mixed with he soild. On the other hand, the straw is so slow to decompose of itself that it is not of much value as a fertilizer for a long time. When straw and excrement are mixed together the decomposition of the straw is hastened and of the excrement is retarded, to the benefit of both as fertilizers. Hence the speedlest and best way to convert straw into fertilizer is to use it liberally for bedding, and at the same time it will keep the animals both clean and warm. And it follows that the tramping of straw under foot by animals turned to the stack is not objectionable when there is a surplus of straw above what can be used produbly for feed and shelters. This surplus will exist much more rarely than a majority of farmers suppose, apparently, it must not be overlooked that the excrement from straw is not altogether devoid of fertilizing value.

Experience in Sabsolling.

Experience in Sabsolling.

C. J. Norton in Kansas Farmer: I had never seen a subsoil plow before and felt somewhat awkward about this one, but I put on a pair of Percheron mares of 1,400 pounds weight each, and standing the plow on its bur started for the field. I made no change of adjustment, as it was set for three horses, and I reasoned that

plow on its bar started for the field. I made no change of adjustment, as it was set for, three horses, and I reasoned that the makers knew about how it ought to be run, and I did not have to make any change at all, which speaks volumes for the man who put it together.

As I did not get to plow, and the marks of the cultivator were dimly visible in the tield. I drove the team saride of a ridge and started the plow in, and for the first time in Allen county the bowels of the earth were being stirred. The plow went sixteen inches deep from the surface, and pulled awful hard. I went one round after many stops to rest, and then changed doubletrees and put on the big Percheron stallien. They now went easier, but in a short time I became aware that the enormous strain was too much to keep up long so I lowered the shoe to make the plow run about fourteen inches in depth, plowing every two feet apart. This is all the change I made, except to raise the shoe again for twenty inches when crossing.

No man can form any correct idea of the work done from what I write, but should see for himself. The plow does not throw out the earth at all; simply lifts up the ground about four inches, raising it most in front of the standard to pass through, only leaving just such a track as a ground note leaves, excepting this plow mole goes fourteen inches deep. When I returned, four feet away, the whole ground between the plow marks was raised up, loosened or

stirred, being raised up the most where the plow had gone and at the two foot point between it had some the appearance of a dead furrow, but when this was also plowed into it was raised just as high as the reat. The earth seemed to travel ahead a little and raise up about four inches. It was wonderfully mellow and could have been harrowed down to a fine seed bed. I plowed three acres in one and one-half days and then cross-plowed it, soing every two and one-half feet and twenty inches deep.

A great many people stopped to see the work done, and all seemed to be well

A great many people stopped to see the work done, and all seemed to be well pleased with it, and I actually thought it was impossible to improve it, as every inch of ground was well stirred, without turning any of it under, and it was left so I could finish manuring it when the ground is frozen in the winter. But when I came the animals to the stacks, and then as much is trampled under foot as goes down their throats. But this is not the most grievous waste in feeding animals, for the trampled straw may be, and generally is, converted into good fertilizer.

The sheerest waste comes from making the straw well nigh the only feed. Very likely they weigh no more in the spring than they weighed in the fall. They have managed to live through the winter, but they have lost fat. The reason of it is that straw is so deficient in the protein comstraint was down to the hard pan but not in it.

one powing was down to the hard pan but not in it.

The soil was real moist for six inches down, when from there to the hard-pan it was as dry as blotting paper, and reminded me very forethly of cheap blotting paper, and probably not been wet for two years

plowing I had hauled big loads of manure out with him and his mate and they did not settle in any at all.

I don't want anyone to think that this was easy work; on the contrary, it is very hard work, and I was obliged to rest the horses five minutes after every other round. I would not advise anyone to plow over twelve tracks and other and eleters. over twelve inches at dist and sixteen inches in crossing, as few have from 4,200 to 4,500 pound teams to lean against the

the weakest part seemed to be the draw-clevis, and, sure enough, it pulled clear in two, without anything to cause a jerk in two, without anything to cause a jerk— simply a clear case of too much strain for such a plece of iron. When it broke one end held fast and the team did not get loose from the plow, but I was not slow in getting out from between the handles, as the reins were over my shoulders and I had "been there" once before. I put on a new cleets off of an old plow and finished with no further mishap. I shall plow in the spring with my stirr-

ing plow, and perhaps will follow with the

HORTICULTURAL. How to Prevent Potato Scab.

Field and Farm: Potato scab is a very ommon disease and one about which much has been written of late years, and received at this office concerning it. It is ev ident that neither the true nature of the disease nor the remedies therefor are generally understood by the farmers of this state. Some are firm in the belief that the scabby condition of the potato is caused by some mechanical condition of the soil which is unsuited to the proper develop-

ment of the plant; such as too much irri-gation water, too heavy clay soil or too much midek or vegetable matter in the soil, while others just as stoutly main-tain that this condition is due to the presence of certain insects in the soil, although they do not agree as to the exact species they do not agree as 13 the exact species to which this injury is chargeable.

It has been clearly demonstrated, however, that none of these causes are sufficient in themselves to produce the disease, but that it is of a bacterial nature, and is

but that it is of a bacterial nature, and is caused by the presence of a minute plant, organism, either in the soil or on the seed potato, which attacks the surface of the young growing tuber, eventually causing the roughened, unsightly appearance of the potato. From the nature of the dis-case it is evident that scabby seed potatoes will, under favorable conditions, cause the answers this purpose well. These **Repropose well. The the disease, if they have been brought in

contact with diseased tubers, hence it is well to treat the seed with some fungicide before planting.

Corrosive sublimate has been found to be the most effective substance for this purpose, while the Bordeaux mixture also another the substance for the purpose. the most effective substance for this purpose, while the Bordeaux mixture also answers fairly well. The corrosive sublimate is used by dissolving two ounces in two gallons of hot water if wanted for immediate use, after which pour the solution into a wooden vessel—sever use metal—containing fourteen gallons of water. If only small quantities are planted, place the potatoes in a coarse sack and immerse them in this solution, leaving them from two to two and a half hours, after which take them out and allow them to dry, when they will be ready for planting. It has also been demonstrated that the soil on which scabby potatoes have been grown may retain the spores in the soil in an active condition for several years, so that it is very important that potatoes, if affected, should not be grown on the same soil continuely, but that rotation of crops and preferably a five year rotation, should be practiced in order to secure the best results.

Remedies for Potato Blight, Grape Rot, Etc. In reply to inquiries from a corresponden of the National Stockman, George C. Butz of the Pennsylvania state college, write

as follows on the above subject:

Potato blight can be prevented by spraying the tops thoroughly once in two weeks from July 1st until the tops show signs of dying at the close of their season of growth, using Bordeaux mixture of the following strength: Six pounds sulphate of copper and four pounds of time to fifty gallons of water.

Grape rot is prevented by spraying the vices thoroughly every week or ten days beginning before the flowers open and continuing for six weeks, being Bordeaux mixture.

The plum curculio is most certainly destroyed by jarring the trees, causing the weevils to drop onto a sheet spread under the tree and then killing the insects. This must be repeated every morning for three weeks, beginning when the plums are about the size of small peas. Spraying the trees as often as recommended for grape rot is also beneficial, using London purple or Paris green instead of Bordeaux mixture. The strength of this poison should be two ounces of the arsenite to fifty guillons of water.

would largely increase the cost another year. The actual cost of the food, taking the average for all the periods of lastation, ranged from \$7.52 to \$50.73, and the average yield of milk per low for all the periods of lastation was from 2,84 pounds (a quart is about 2.5 pounds) to 7,835 pounds, the Holsteins and Ayrshires leading to the first taking taking the first taking taki

pounds, the Holsteins and Ayeshires leading in yields. The actual average cost for each quart of milk was, for the Holsteins, 1.57 cents; Ayeshire, 1.58 cents; Holderness, 1.63 cents; Shorthories, 1.63 cents; Guernesson, 1.85 cents; Jerseys, 1.65 cents; and Devons, 2.62 cents. The average yields of milk solids were, for the Holsteins, 586.5 rounds; Ayeshires, 586.1 pounds; Bhorthotae, 586.2 pounds; Guernesson, 586.5 pounds; Jerseys, 755.1 pounds, Holderness, 724.1 pounds, and Devons, 577.4 pounds. The average per cent of milk solids in milk varied from 11.51 to 15.57, cows in their second, third and fourth years appearing to yield more sollis than during the first year. the first year. The actual cost of one pound of mill

The actual cont of one tound of milk solids ranged from 5.31 to 6.50 cents, and as the solids are those portions other than water, they represent what is taken from the soil or from food produced elsewhere. The final result to seek is the profit. Estimating the value of milk soil at 1.28 cents per pound, the Holsieins produced 100.55, the totals varying with the breeds, the Ayrshires coming next, with 187.41 Holsierness, \$73.52. Shortherness \$72.50 Gistragers, \$83.52 Jerseys, \$54.55 and Devens, \$51. These sums are gross, from which the cost must be deducted, and, of course, the totals will vary according to the prices obtained and the markets sought ourse, the totals will vary according to he prices obtained and the markets sought or the milk. The cost of the milk is not in the food only. The capital invested in and, buildings and stock, the labor emoloyed, the fertilizers purchased, and the ransportation to market all add to the expense.

The Difference in Animals.

Correspondence of the National Stockman.

A neighbor who makes his living by trading around, as he expresses it, came to see if I had a thoroughbred cow for sale, I had, and showed him one, telling him that the price was \$100. He declined to buy, saying that he had a grade that was just as good which cost him but \$40.

This was in one sense true, for his cow would make as much butter as mine, but there it he couldly storged, and storged. ye once in a while, as a rule shoots wide if the mark. This is the difference be-ween a thoroughbred and a scrub or a rade. The thoroughbred is a good cow-scause for generation upon generation he has been bred with care, and the result a certainty, while when the scrub is good it is because of a lucky chance. Now, if fully or butter were the only thing we cated the scrub care. utilk as the thoroughbred might be worth as much. But this is not all. We want to raise more cows, and this is where the difference is. Our thoroughbred can be depended upon to a certainty to produce a good ealf, for all her ancestors were good and she could not bring forth an inferior animal if she wanted to, for she has no in-ferior blood in her veins. But the grade cow has more or less blood from inferior animals, and this blood is always liable to crop out, and the result will be a poor

Gizzard Worms.

A writer in the Poultry Monthly gives an interesting account of an ailment which affected his chickens and which seems to

affected his chickens and which seems to be little known. It is as follows:

The stomach or gizzard of a fowl is not supposed or known to contain aught but what is consumed by the fowl. No doubt there are many poultry breeders who would not think of finding anything in the way of an insect contained therein, much less attribute causes of allments to these same insects. In these way do not be seen to the second on the second of the s be a fact six or eight years and, when I went into winter quarters with a lot of late chicks, hatched by hens who stole their nests.

These chicks would persist in all trying

These chicks would persist in all trying to occupy the same identical inch of space at night and consequently would pile themselves up in a heap. We endured this as long as we could, and then shut them up and tried to fatten them, but the more we feel them the poorer they grew. We tried to discover the cause by dissecting several of the chickens, resulting to failing a transmission of the chickens. ing in finding a tumorous growth at the end of the stomach farthest from both in-let and outlet. This grawth proved to be the abole of curious creatures, about an inch long when mature, and of the texture inch long when mature, and of the texture of a wire worm (about as large as a mature

mbling the teeth of a saw and all pointed

"Habitat: In the immediate state they are found collect up beneath the lining memberane or wall of the atomach, causing small nodules to form. In a state of maturity they absorb a gerat amount of blood. DR. W. J. HALLOCK, V. S... "16. Water Street, Auburn, N. Y." I am of the opinion that these worms subsist in part upon the contents of the stomach; also that they are of a blood-sucking nature, using the saw teeth like denticles to bore through the inner membrane, also to make freeh incisions through which to extract blood.

senticies to bore through the liner membrane, also to make fresh incisions through which to extract blood.

I once had a hen that would not eat; grew pale about the head and began to lose the use of her legs. Acting upon the advice of "Buff American," given in the columns of the Monthly, I gave the hen a good, big dose of licerice powder compound; when a passage was effected, found a goodly number of these insects in the excrement. The hen was saved and improved rapidly after setting rid of the cause. The licerice powder evidently came unexpectedly upon the insects and disloged them or found them out of their nests.

I once read an article in regard to these same "gizzard worms," in which the writer of it stated that they had their origin in piles of decayed excrement from the fowl houses, and claimed to have found an insect to correspond with these, and that the fowls dug them up and atte them.

These statements, however, are erroneous, for Dr. Hallock found them all sizes, by ald of a powerful glass, from the thinnest size coiled in its next to the fully ma-

sous, for Dr. Hallack found them all sizes, by aid of a powerful glass, from the thin-nest size coiled in its nest to the fully ma-tured. There are, undoubtedly, both male and female, and the fowl's stomach is their only habitation; but I am puzzled to know how they migrate to the stomachs of other fowls. It certainly cannot be through the medium of the excrement, for the insects found by the writer in the excrement were found by the writer in the excrement were dead, and those found in the fowl's stom-ach died as soon as the gizzard became cool. It may be possible, however, that a



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Consumers of chewing tobacco who are willing to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade tobaccos. will find this brand superior to all others BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

f expelled in the summer time for a few rours until eaten by a shick. I have been experimenting with salt for

salt where she could get at it at all times; the result was the death of the parasite

amount gives but a signt haver of sait, not enough to season our own food; they seem to enjoy it and look thrifty and healthy. I think sait is an effective remedy for parasites of this nature. Another remedy is to give the fowls a dose dose, a tenspoonful of the sulphate of iron to fifty fowls once each week. Some of my readers may think this sub-ject of but little moment; but let them go out, and if they find one or several young fewls that have a pale, pluched look about the head and face and a rulled arpearance to the plumage, that is not consumption nor dry roup, nor anything else but a stomach inhabited as stated above. They absorb more or less blood from the outer walls of the stomach, which weakens and immais it to such an

in proceing a specimen (allye), coop the some, free of charge, and send to them on application. I have known of this

Growing Crops by Irrigation.

Large farms, as the population of the world increases, will soon be a thing of the past, and small tracts and intensive go to waste, and everything take the place is utilized in some pr

lucing crops of the best quality and large er economic conditions, more homes o prevalent under the old order

The great fruit and food supplies of the world are in the future to come from irrigated areas, and more substantial progress will be recorded in the next decade in the arid region than has been witnessed in any other section of our great and growing country. Not only does the irrigator control, in effect, the rainfall, but the maximum of moisture required for that most rapid growth of the crops can be applied whenever needed. Furthermore, in the dry climate of Western Colorado, an excess of rain-often as injurious as its lack-need not be feared by the farmers, and thus damage to crops, which often is inflicted by continued rainy weather in the East, can be almost entirely avoided.

The methods of irrigation are simple and easily understood. The natural slope of the land is in the direction of the flow of the stream, and the main canal is usual constructed so as to cover the highest

of the land is in the direction of the flow of the stream, and the main canal is usuall constructed so as to cover the highest parties of the land. From the main canal the water is distributed by a system of main ditches and sub-laterals that carry it to every truct; so that each farmer can listribute it by means of small ditches can down between the rows of fruit trees by forcess about four to six inches deep or furrows about four to six inches deep so as to sub-irrigate the grain or atfalfa, reaching the fine roots of the plants and trees, forcing the growth to the highest development.

An Afternoon Train to the East-Via Vandalia-Pennsylvania.

Will leave St. Louis Sanday, January 20, and daily thereafter, at 1:09 p. m., passing Indianapolis 7:00 p. m., Pittisburg 7:00 a. m., Baltimore 4:29 p. m., Washington 5:3 p. m., Philiadelphia 4:17 p. m., reaching New York at 6:29 p. m. Allegheny mountain scenery by daylight. Castest time ever made between St. Louis and New York.

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usually make a line, This charge is for classifications except "Personals" and "Cinirvoyants," which are to cents per line. DISPLAYED ADVERTISING in the classified columns, 15 cents per line, solld agate measure. No eats taken.

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WANTED Salesmen and agents in take the agency for our celebrated Machintoch-es. A grand good thing for comebody, light work and good pay, Wife at once for particulars and terms. The A. C. Cattell Co., Wigney, Circlemat, O.

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WANTED-1 young men of good address; vages, \$2 per day, 600 address; WANTED-Pastry cook at Hotel Kaiser, edalla, Mo.

WANTED—The California Mutual Ben-edi Sodety, Incorporated, pays \$16 per week for sick list, \$5 to \$25 for accidents, \$5 tombership fee; \$1 per monin dues. No other expense, Uasily worked, Agents wanted, Write W. A. Fine supt. agents, Murphy building, San Francisco, Cal.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-A nice three room dwelling only four blocks from Minnesota and within one block of two street car lines. Call at the Journal branch office, in the Chamber of Commerce bldg.

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TO RENT-One elegant office room and one suite in the Journal bldg. Rent rea-sonable. Apply to the Journal Co. TO RENT-Very desirable rooms, with or without board, steam heat. Waverly block, 19th and Campbell.

TO RENT-MISCELLANEOUS. TO RENT-Elegant offices in the Journal blug at reasonable rates. Apply to the Journal Co.

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FOR SALE-3-room modern brick in Dundee place on Forcet avenue; corner lot, Salid ft.; east front; price, \$1,00; a very desirable location and a great bargain, SLOAN & TRUUTT, 12 East 9th st. FOR SALE Bakery and resistence. For articulars address 7, 775, Journal office.

LOST-Between Rullene's and Dorgett's, Jonday sternoon, one diamond par pin and diamond and ruby ring in Cady & dimatead envelope. Finder will be liber-ity rewarded by leaving same with Caly Olimstead, jewelers, 1911 and 1926 Walnut treet.

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. L. JAMES, the well know clair-royant and frames medium, may be con-culted at 1200 Grand ave ; parlors 39 and 40. MRS, FULLER, reliable trance medium and materialization. 12:71₂ Grand ave.

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CALL at F. M. De Bord's Mammeth Wall Paper stere and inspect his stock be-fore buying. Just received nine carloads, all grades the cheapest to the finest. 1113-1115 Walnut st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN After this date I refuse to pay any deats contracted by my wife, Mrs. Amanda Winklemann. January 19, 1895.

H. WINKLEMANN.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NORMAN & ROBERTSON, proprietors of chairnets and examiners of land titles, No. 16 East Sixth sitest, furnish daily the transfers of real estate filed in the recorder's office at Kansas City, Mo.

Notice—All transfers appearing in our daily reports contain covernants of general warranty unless otherwise stated.

January 18.

E. Clesik and wife to F. C. Seestel, lot 6, block 57, livde park.

See L. H. Day and wife to F. C. Billings; cast 27 feet of west 28 feet of lot 5, clouser & Cole's addition.

R. Raub and wife to Maria 1.

Walker; but 125, block 6, Jarhoe's addition.

C. A. Munires and wife to H. A.

Packard undivided half of lots 230 to 212, block 8, same.

A. Sallsbury in M. J. Verner; lot 4, A. Sallsbury in Teamyey.

Lotike Lichbert to Ellen P. Harris; both 18 and II, block 4, Martin place.

W. S. McComas and wife to Clara C.

Hoffman, lot 23, block 6, Pesry place, and east half of lot 7, Clouser & Cole's addition.

W. S. McComas and wife to Clara C.

Hoffman, lot 23, block 6, Pesry place, and east half of lot 7, Clouser & Cole's addition.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALUNOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALUby his certain deed of troot dated the
light day of April, A. D. 1877, filed for
record on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1877,
and recorded in book B. No. 200 at pure
200, in the office of the recorder of deeds
of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansais
City, conveyed to me, Walter A. Binker,
trustee, the following described lands and
tenements situate in Jackson county, Missouri, namely: Lots numbered forty-five
4450 and forty-six (66), in block numbered three Cb. Eunker hill as the same
are marked and designated on plat filed
in the office aforesaid, in trist to secure
the note in said deed described; and
whereas, default hag been made in performance of the conditions of said deed,
and the same have been broken by reason of non-payment of said note, now,
therefore, notice is hereby given that, as
requested by the legal holder of naid note,
it. Walter A. Bunker, said trustee, will proced to sell, and will sell, at public vendue,
to the highest bidder, for cash, the said
lands and tenements, on the 21st day of
January A. D. 1835, between the bourse The west front door of the United States custom house, in Kansas City, all Jackson county, Missouri, to juid indolectors and expenses of s. WALTER A. BUNKER, Truste Cook & Gossett, Atty's,

m, at the west front do Kansiss City, it States custom house, in Kansiss City, it said Jackson county, Missouri, to pay said indebtedness and expenses of said WALTER A. BUNKER, Trustee.

Cook & Gossett, Atty's.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEL'S SALE.

Whereas, Elizabeth A. Samberger (single), grantor, by her certain deed of trust dated the 17th day of August, A. D. 187, filed for record on the 20th day of August, A. D. 187, filed for record on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1887, and recorded in book B. No. 22, at page 25s, in the office of the recorder of deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, conveyed to me, watter A. Bunker, trustee, the following described lands and tenements situate in Jackson county, Missouri, namely: All of lots numbered seven (7) and eight (8), in block numbered seven (7) and eight (8), in block numbered four (6). Bunker hill, as the same are marked and designated in trust to secure the notic in said deed described; and, whereas, default has been made in performance of the conditions of said deed, and the same have been broken by revised of non payment of said note; now, therefore, notice is hereby given that, as requested by the legal holder of said inde. I. Walter A. Hunker, said frustee, will proceed to sell, and will seel, at public venture, to, the highest hidder, for cash, the said lands and tenements, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1885, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m., at the west front door of the United States custom house, in Kansas City, in said lackson county, Missouri, to pay gaid indebtedness and expenses of sale.

WALTER A EUNKER, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE-By reason of default in the payment of the principal and inforest of a bond, described in a deed of trust made by Frank E. Ganome, single dated february 25th, 1886, filed for record Pairmary 25th, 1886, and recorded in book 30th at pane 286, in the office of the recorder of deeds for Jackson county. Missister, at Kansas City, I will, pursuant to said deed of trust, at the request of the leval holder of said hand, between the hours of 9 o'clock a m, and 5 o'clock p, mt, on Monday, February 19th, 1855, at the west front door of the Builed States costem house and postoffice building in Kansas City, Jackson county, Mo, sell lois twenty-nine (25), thirty-drop distribution (26) and thirty-one (30), thirty-two (27) thirty-three (33), thirty-four 4th, thirty-five (35) and thirty-size (36) in block seven (3), of the subdivision sulled "Mariborough," in Jackson county, Missouri, at public vendue, to the highest hidder for cash, to satisfy such bond, with interest and coat of executing this trust. TRUSTEE'S SALE-By reason of defai

County Surveyor, Road and Bridge Com.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MERTING OFfice of the Beaham Manufacturing Company, southwest corner 5th and Santa Fortreets. Kansas City, Mo., January 17th, 186. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Beaham Mig. Co., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the company, southwest corner of 5th and Santa Fe streets, Kansas City, Mo., on Mohiny, the fourth (4th day of February, 186, at the hour of time (5) o'clock a. m.

T. G. BEAHAM, President.

S. E. STRANATHAN, Sectedary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING—The annual meeting of the "Centinental Building and Loan Association of Kansas City," for the election of the association, in room No. 511, New England building Kansas City, Mo., on Tuesday, the 22nd day of January, 183, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m.

EDWARD H. ALLEN, President.

H. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS, Matthew Madden, a single Address H. C. ORR. A G. P. A. Kansas City.
Instructions.—All trains daily unless marked:
A, "except Sunday! "s, Sunday only; "s, except Sunday! "s, Sunday only; "s, except Naturday." ", "except Monday! "s, Sunday only; "s, sanday only; "s, sand

Denver a R. C. ex. Linguista. Buildings & Puget
Sculid. Buildings & Puget
Sculid.

K. C. ST JOE & COUNCIL BILDIFF R. R.
Omaha & St. P. fast mait. 11:00 a.m. *150 p.m.
lowa express. *1:30 p.m. *150 p.m.
lowa express. *1:30 p.m. *150 p.m.
lowa hard. *150 p.m. *150 p.m.
lowa hard. *150 p.m. *150 p.m.
lowa hard. *150 p.m. *150 p.m.
'Consections between Leavenworth and Kaneta City
Lift CAOD. ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R.
Trains East of Missouri River.
Chicago mail. *150 p.m. *155 p.m.
lohicago limited. *155 *155 p.m. WANTED—PASTY COOK at Hotel Kaiser, Scialia, Mo.

WANTED—PASTY COOK at Hotel Kaiser, Scialia, Mo.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—To apprender six little girls between the age of a and 12 years, to lourn pany riding with circuit also hely low and secondariated in 200 miles of the recorder of decidence of the companied of a companied in a companied in page 18 and 18 years (all secondarias) and recorded in the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page of a new 12 years, to lourn pany riding with circuit also hely to a companied in page 18 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page of a new 12 years, to lourn page 18 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 18 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 18 and the provided in page 18 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 18 and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the page 20 and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, A 11 ison and the 20th day of August, KANSAS CITY NORTHWESTERN R. R.
Serieca & Beatrice ex. 7.30 am 5.45 pm
THE WAHASH RAILEROAD COMPANY.
St. Lone & Cibrago et. 8.00 am 74.00 pm
St. L. & N. V. Lim ex. 20.00 am 74.00 pm
St. L. & N. V. Lim ex. 20.00 am 74.00 pm
St. L. & N. V. Lim ex. 20.00 am 74.00 pm
St. L. & Des M. & St. P. ex. 8.5 pm 74.00 pm
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Despwateracom 5.5 pm 74.00 pm
St. L. & St. P. ex. 8.5 pm 74.00 pm
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St. L. & St. P. ex. 8.5 pm 74.00 pm
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY
Texas statial 10.00 pm 74.00 am
St. L. & St. P. ex. 8.5 pm
Texas extress 5.00 pm 74.00 am
St. L. & St. P. ex. 8.5 pm
Texas extress 5.00 pm Texas (nat) 10:45 a m 5:35 p m Exas express 5:55 p m 7:55 a m UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. Pacific close finited 10:30 a m 5:30 p m Denve & Calex 7:30 p m 5:30 a m

| Pacific Coast | Insteed | 1.00 a m | 5.00 p m | 1.00 a m | 5.00 p m | 1.00 a m | 5.00

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. 2nd and Wrandatts CHICAGO GHEAT WESTERN RAILWAY
LL St Paul & Minn Busulam 5.00 p.m.
S. Jo, Des M. & Chicago 7.00 pm 9.00 am
L. Ju Des M. & Chicago 11.40 pm
LANSAS CITY OSCEOLA & SOUTHERN. Clinton & Oscoola ex. 5.00 p.m. 19:20 a.m. KANSAS CITY PITTS BURG & GULF RY. Pitts W. L. John M. Scoola M. Scoolin odation 4:00 a.m. 5:30 p.m. Accommodation 7:00 p.m. x5:00 a.m. x5:00 a.m. x7:00 p.m. x5:00 a.m. x5:00 a.m. KANSAS CITY, PITTSBUURG & GULF RY,
USYE Joidin Newsha, 11:00 am 1:45 pm,
commodation . *P:00 am 8:30 pm
commodation . *P:00 am 8:30 pm
commodation . *R:00 am 8:30 pm
cleave Trievillags, Timesdays and Saturdays
Trievillags, Wednesdays and Fridays
GRAND AVENUE DEPOT. 22nd St

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY
Chicago Passenger . x9.50 a m 8:15 p m
Childbothe Express . x5.50 p m 10:15 a m
Kansas City & Independence Rapid Transity
Kansas City & Independence Rapid Transity
Kansas City & Independence Rapid Transity
Cathway Company.
Depots—15t. Street Station, 12th Street Station,
6th Street Station.

LEGAL NOTICES.

d (First publication January 10, 1835.)

NOTICE OF TRUSTIE'S SALE—Where as on April 77th, 1885 James O'Neil and Ella O'Neil made, executed and delivered their deed of trust for the purpose of securing the payment of two bonds, one for the sum of \$15.000, in said deed of trust described, which last mentioned bond has been paid, wherein they conveyed to the undersigned, David II. Ettien, trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Inches.

perry & SMALL, Attorneys,

The strain of the strain deed of trust dated the sin by their certain deed of trust dated to be sind up of December, 188, and filed to record on the 18th day of December, A. b. log, and of the sind of the si

trust. D. C. BOWEN. Trustee. Dated Descember 1st. 1981.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE—
Whereas. John H Thompson, grantor, by his certain deed of trust dated the
second day of September, A. D. 1887, filed
for record on the Irih day of September, A.
D. 1887, and seconded in book B No. 212, at
page 288, in the office of the recorder of
deeds of Jackson county, Missouri, at
kansas City, conveyed to me, Walter A.
ionaker, trustee, the following described
is and tenements situate in Jackson
county, Missouri, namely: All of lots
ambiered one (i) and two (i), in block
minubered one (i) and two (i), in block
minubered six (6). Bunker hill, as the
seame are marked and designated on plat
filed in the office aforesaid, in trust to
a secure the note in said deed described;
and whereas, default has been made in
the formance of the conditions of said
deed, and the same have been broken by
reason of non-payment of said note; now,
therefore, notice is bereby given that, as
requested by the legal holder of said note,
i. Said Walter A. Hunker, trustee, will proto the highest bidder, for cash, the said
lands and tenements, on the Tist day of
January, A. D. 1826, between the hours
of pine o'clock s. m. and five o'clock p.
m. at the west front door of the United
States-custom house, in Kansas City, in
said Jackson county, Missouri, to pay
said indebtedness and expenses of sale.
WALTER A. BUNKER, Trustee.